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FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1911.

Upsetting a Tradition.

The close contact maintained through
wireless telegraphy with Washington by
the President and the Senatorial party
on the Mayflower suggests the ultimate
abandonment of the tradition that the
Chief Executive may not leave domestic
soil. This restriction has been violated
on two occasions, once during President
Roosevelt's trip to the Canal Zone, al-
though it was then held that he was
constructively upon American soil, be-
cause he made the trip on an American
war ship, and again when President Taft
and Diaz met on the Mexican side of
the border. The restriction had its
origin in the fact that when President
Washington desired to visit the New
England States he declined to pass
through Rhode Island because that
colony had not ratified the Constitution,
and he regarded it as outside of the
American nation. In the earlier history
of the republic there was no occasion
for a President to leave the confines of
the country. In later days an oppor-
tunity was offered President McKinley
to return from his visit to the Pacific
Slope by way of the Canadian Pacific
Railway, and if he had accepted the in-
vitation a great reception would have
been accorded him upon the Canadian
side. He was, however, too conserva-
tive to depart from the unbroken prece-
dent of his predecessors.

Now, however, there are many rea-
sons for the abandonment of the ancient
restriction. With wireless telegraphy
and rapid communication, the President
might even be abroad without being out
of touch with domestic affairs. Besides
this, national soil is no longer bounded
by Canada and the Gulf of Mexico and
the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It lies
far beyond the seas. The time may
come when the President might be re-
quired to visit our outlying possessions,
and should that occasion arise, the old
tradition would undoubtedly be cast to
the winds.

Let us not be too optimistic. That am-
ple supply of one dollar bills which the
Treasury Department now is providing
is to be had only in the usual laborious
way. There is nothing in the nature of
"easy money" about it.

The Spigot and the Bung-hole.

Not long ago an officer of the Revenue
Marine Service, in a moment of wanton
extravagance, spent \$3.40 for a taxicab
to carry him and his belongings be-
tween various points in this city. In
course of time his expense account
went before the Treasury officials, and
the \$3.40 went glimmering. "The cap-
tain will be allowed 15 cents for car
fare," ruled Comptroller Tracewell.

A very proper decision, truly. If a
warning hand had not been raised, gov-
ernment officers might have swamped
the Federal Treasury with taxicab
bills.

Incidentally, the newspapers yester-
day recorded the fact that another offi-
cer of the government was sailing along
the New England coast, visiting rela-
tives and otherwise enjoying himself, in
a naval yacht. Undoubtedly, a pleasant
summer outing, with an occasional
"official" visit to a convenient navy
yard.

And why trouble ourselves about
naval yachts when the taxicab ex-
travagance has been effectually
quelled?

Let us hope that this temporary reprieve
will give the common people time to ac-
cumulate a renewed supply.

The Sealing Agreement.

The agreement reached by the inter-
national seal conference, composed of
delegates from the United States, Great
Britain, Russia, and Japan, is not so
much a triumph of arbitration, which
implies settlement of a point in dispute
by a disinterested, impartial party, as
the result of international comity be-
tween those four nations. They have
been able to agree among themselves on
a code of international law, with the im-
plied police power to enforce it. China,
Chile, and Norway, the other nations
chiefly interested in sealing operations,
are to be requested to join the treaty
agreement in order to prevent sealing
in open seas under the flags of these
nations. There can be little doubt that
the request will be honored. Such co-
operation on the part of the leading
nations will be universally recognized
and the present temporary agreement

of fifteen years develop into a per-
manent code of international law.

If this be possible in relation to one
interest, the ideal of a general confer-
ence of nations, empowered to deter-
mine and draft a code of international
law and to employ an international
police to make such decrees effective
may be more than a dream.

We know of one man who would be
blest, if he existed: the inventor of a
noiseless street car.

Bryan's Candidates.

The quality of Bryan's flattery is
not strained. It droppeth as the gentle
rain from heaven upon the Democrats
beneath.

It is difficult to take Mr. Bryan se-
riously in his latest effusion—the list
of Democratic Presidential possibilities
published in The Washington Herald
yesterday. One can almost see the
smile of grim humor which played
around his mobile mouth as he penned
the names. They range from George
Fred Williams, the free silver rainbow
chaser of Massachusetts, to Henry Wat-
erson, of Kentucky, upon whose head
coals of fire are thus heaped; from ex-
Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, of Virginia, who
has not been heard of since he retired
to his farm many, many years ago, to
ex-Gov. Benton McMillin, of Tennes-
see, who is now considerably past the
allotted age of threescore and ten. He
includes ex-Gov. McCreary, of Kentuck-
y, who could not be re-elected to the
Senate from his own State, and ex-
Gov. Glenn, of North Carolina, who
headed a prohibition campaign, and
young Higgins, of Rhode Island, who
went up like a rocket and came down
like a stick. It is true that he admits
that Folk, Wilson, and Clark have
ability, but he accords them no con-
sideration in the tickets which he sug-
gests. Instead, we are given "Shafroth,
of Colorado, and Foss, of Massa-
chusetts," and "Judge Clark, of North
Carolina, and Senator Pomerene, of
Ohio," and "Ollie James, of Kentucky,
and Osborne, of Wyoming." Very
estimable gentlemen, no doubt, but
hardly to be considered as Presidential
possibilities.

There are some omissions, of course.
Harmon, as might have been expected,
is not mentioned. Neither is Norman
E. Mack, of New York, nor Edwin A.
Newman, of the District of Columbia,
who certainly deserve to be re-
membered. Perhaps, however, we are to
have another list in the future. The
names already submitted offer assur-
ance that Mr. Bryan can fling his
bouquets with a liberal hand, even
though they are dispensed with more
generosity than wisdom.

The government has sent out warnings
to be on the lookout for counterfeit \$100
bills. No wonder! That sort of change
is so very plentiful.

Crimes in the Light of Arrests.

Statistics concerning crime need to
be used with caution. To say that rob-
bery, intoxication, and crimes against
women are less numerous in New York
than in Chicago, because the percentage
of arrests in Chicago is greater, may
only mean that the Chicago police are
more vigilant. Similarly, the low per-
centage of arrests in Chicago for dis-
turbance of the peace, compared with
the New York record, may indicate that
the great metropolis pursues a different
policy as to arrests, as, indeed, seems
probable in the light of Mayor Gaynor's
recent reform efforts. Comparison de-
pends mainly upon the answer to the
question as to what constitutes a dis-
turbance of the peace. Even if the
Philadelphia police are making eleven
times more arrests for breaches of the
peace than the Chicago police, the fact
indicates little. Overzealous or stupid
policemen may make many arrests that
are not justifiable, while inefficient offi-
cers may not make nearly as many
arrests as they ought to make.

Statistics of convictions for crime
probably are more valuable than those
of arrests, but even in using them it
ought to be considered that juries are
less inclined to convict in some localities
than in others; that magistrates differ
in their attitude toward those
charged with crime, and that laws vary
in the several States.

The Boston Transcript desires to ex-
plicitly understood that Miss Abbott, of
the "Dick-to-Dick" letter notoriety, is a
"muckraker," and not a "muckrakeress."

Most people seem to believe that the
"maximum" temperature is the "mean"
temperature.

During this month there will be cele-
brated at Saint Die, a small place in the
Vosges mountains on the French-Lorraine
frontier, the christening of our country.

It was there that Matthias Ringmann in
1867 published his "Cosmographic Intro-
duction," in which for the first time
America was printed upon the map of
the land discovered by Columbus fifteen
years before.

Harmon Hears an Epitaph.

What could be more logical than the
omission of Judson Harmon from Mr.
Bryan's list of Presidential eligibles?
Gov. Harmon offends Mr. Bryan in three
ways: He doesn't talk for the sake of
talking, he does things, and he gets
elected. Note that of the twenty-three
distinguished gentlemen suggested by Mr.
Bryan fourteen are decorated with the
word "former" ahead of their sometime
official titles.

With his apologies to Mr. Bryan, the
Democratic party will devote this time
to head for a graveyard.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A QUERER CASE.
There came a fellow to the farm
For whom the girls had little charm,
As it appears.
Their company he'd never seek,
And that was quite enough to pique
The pretty dears.

He didn't care to flirt or talk
Or take a dame for a walk
Along the shore.
A maiden by the river's brim
A summer boarder was to him
And nothing more.

Even to marry.
"I hear they were married in the pro-
fessor's laboratory."
"Yes; the professor could only spare
half an hour."

Polish Fellow.
"I'll never intrust my practice to a
beginner again."
"What did the young doctor do?"
"Cured half my patients while I was
away."

Often the Case.
"I understand you spent your vacation
on a camping trip with friends."
"We were friends when we started."

Joy of the Surf.
I love to bathe in the sea
While its billows wind and free.
I love to find
A cantaloupe rind
Come bobbing along by me.

Friendly Advice.
"How am I ever going to learn to run
this motor boat?"
"You'll make a good start by throwing
away the book of instructions."

The Only Way.
"Doctor, I must have something to
put me to sleep, yet my stomach is so
delicate that I can't take medicine."
"In that case, madam, I'll sing you a
lullaby."

A Gifted Barber.
"The barber told me a very interesting
story about shaving me."
"Indeed?"
"Yes; and also illustrated it with cuts."

ABOUT WASHINGTON.

From the Pittsburgh Sun.
Washington has produced the meanest
nest of the year. He was caught
stealing nuts from the pet squirrels in
the Capitol grounds.

From the Boston Herald.
Weather forecast for reciprocity: Fair,
with abating Western winds.

From the Philadelphia Press.
Nobody will deny that the proposition
for President Taft to fly is one for
weighty thought.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
Champ Clark says the Presidency will
surely seek out the right man, and then
he blushes most bewitchingly.

Schools on Wheels.

Co-operation has reached a new and
important stage in the West in a project
that brings the farmers and the rail-
roads into concerted effort for their com-
mon good. Last year fifty-two leading
railway companies operated agricultural
instruction trains for the benefit of farm-
ers along their lines. These trains, in
which lectures, demonstrations, and ob-
ject lessons in improved farming were
given free to applicants, consisted in all
of 239 cars. The trains traveled alto-
gether 40,771 miles, made 1,793 stops, vary-
ing in duration from forty minutes to
two days, and were visited by 373,250
persons, the total cost of the enterprise
to the railroads being about \$100,000. But
it was money well spent, for it means
more and better farming, and that means
more freight for the roads to carry.

At the Election.

From the Philadelphia Times.
"Well, Sambo, how did you vote to-
day?"
"I ain't voted yet, boss," said Sambo.
"Why is that?"
"Well, boss, it's dis-a-way. De Pro-
hibitionists dey gives me \$10 to vote
their ticket and the Republicans dey
gives me \$5 to vote their ticket. Ah's
goin' to wait to see how corrupt all the
parties is 'fore I vote, 'en then Ah's
going to vote for the leastest."

A Successful Rebel.

From the Boston Globe.
But can England consistently admit his
(George Washington's) statue to the ab-
bay of her heroes? From her viewpoint
was he not at heart a rebel, if not a
traitor? Would there be any dispute on
that point if he had failed? Does success
justify rebellion or treason?

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY.

By A. W. MACY.

AN UNFORTUNATE GREAT SPEECH.

America has produced no
greater orator than Daniel Web-
ster. For well-nigh half a cen-
tury he stood at the head of
the American bar, and is still
known as the great defender
of the Constitution. Yet near the
close of his career he made one
speech that has clouded his
fame; a great speech, but an un-
fortunate one. It was in 1850,
when the compromise measure
known as the omnibus bill was
before Congress. Among other
things it provided for strength-
ening the fugitive slave law.
Webster was a Senator from
Massachusetts. He had always
been regarded as an enemy to
slavery, and was expected to
oppose the omnibus bill with
his powerful oratory. But he
surprised and angered his friends
by supporting the bill in an elab-
orate speech. The basis of his
argument was that the Consti-
tution had recognized slavery for
fifty years, and obedience to the
Constitution was paramount to
every other duty. This argu-
ment, of course, did not appeal
to the opponents of slavery. He
was accused of sacrificing the
principles of a lifetime to polit-
ical expediency. A Presidential
election was coming on, and he
wanted to be President. He was
charged with supporting the fugi-
tive slave law for the purpose
of securing Southern votes in the
coming convention. All this he
vehemently denied, but his "sev-
eralty of March speech" was never
forgotten or forgiven by his
former friends.

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To-morrow—Opposite Opinions of a Book.

"Yes," continued the governor; "I have
talked with the President twice since
then, but I would prefer not to repeat
the conversation with the President un-
less he is to be a witness."
Gov. Deneen will continue his testi-
mony this morning.

EASY STREET.

I leased a house in Easy street, where nabobs rule and reign,
and pretty soon I beat retreat 'way back to Poor Man's lane. With
rich men always jostling near, fat old bond-holding lads, I couldn't
stand the atmosphere—it reeked of greasy seads. I longed to talk
of Sappho's pomes, of singers loved and lost; they showed me
through their stately homes and told how much they cost. "This
painting cost 10,000 bones, that statue cost a pile; my butler, there,
whose name's De Jones, I brought from Britain's Isle. The desk
you look at is no fluke—inlaid it is with pearl; this pimpled per-
son is a duke, who's come to wed my girl." And so they talked,
these wealthy guys, of money and of marts; and they had green-
backs in their eyes and bullion in their hearts. And so I said:
"This sort of talk has given me a pain; I'll don my overalls and
walk clear back to Poor Man's lane. There men discuss the base-
ball game, the latest yellow crime, a chromo in a rustic frame, a
book by Oppenheim. There men are human, and the boys can
talk of sane affairs; they are not dancing to the noise of bughouse
bells and bears."

WALT MASON.

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.)

THE EPISODE IN VIRGINIA

From the Newport News Times-Herald.

Han't Mr. Jones gone rather far afield
to make up an old charge that was
brought against Senator Martin and
thoroughly threshed out seven years
ago? Since then Senator Martin
has laid his case before the people and
they decided it in a popular election. He
courted investigation. He told them to
search his record. He challenged his
opponent to lay it bare. He went on the
stump and faced his opponents and faced
the voters, and when the ballots were
all he had a majority in every dis-
trict in the State.

From the Danville Register.

With reference to the so-called sena-
tional charge made by Mr. Jones at
Lynchburg on Friday night, wherein he
reiterated the old fiction about Senator
Martin's alleged affiliation with railroads
before and at the time of his first
election, and Mr. Jones' puerile challenge
to the Senator to deny the exploded
charges, the seeker of a Senatorial seat
in the same speech recited the dog and
cat and included inclusive denial of
every charge made by Senator Martin
eighteen years ago. Surely the challenge
of Mr. Jones seems but an idle bluff in-
deed, in the face of the statement by
Mr. Martin of which Mr. Jones confessed
he was fully aware had been made and
which stands uncontroverted to this day.

From the Roanoke Times.

All the evidence of dates and words
is that Senator Martin was active in se-
curing from the railroads contribut-
ions for the fund. It is not to be believed
that he was a member of the legislature.
They were for use in defeating Republicans,
controlling the negro vote, and putting
the Democrats and white people in con-
trol of the State's affairs and govern-
ment. To that end the railroads con-
tributed, and most of the business people
of Virginia contributed. All wanted a
stable and respectable government. Every
man who remembers those times knows
that to secure such a government then
it was necessary to do things we would
not care to do now.

Mr. Jones knows this as well as any-
body. He is a lawyer and well known
as a man accustomed to scrutinize dates,
analyze evidence, and weigh facts. The

evidence seems to indicate one of two
things. Either he has allowed his hate
to destroy his sense, as above suggest-
ed, or he has permitted it to distort his
character and upset his conscience, and
has set himself deliberately to injure
another man by base implications and
deliberate calumny.

From the Staunton Leader.

We do not undertake to say that there
is anything wrong with these letters,
but they need explanation in detail. The
matters we have above pointed out need
elucidation, as well as some others that,
for lack of space, we have not pointed
out. What was going on in Richmond
those days should be narrated, and its
connection with these letters indicated.
General details do not by any means
clear the atmosphere.

From the Lynchburg Advance.

One cannot help being impressed with
that little word "up," that appears so
dominantly and frequently in that part
of the correspondence of Mr. J. S. Har-
bour Thompson, recently made public
by Mr. Jones. And again as he can, Mr.
T. S. Martin, now representing Vir-
ginia in the United States Senate, can-
not get out of that enveloping, encom-
passing word, "up," in its intimate,
friendly, it includes so much. It holds
in its dangerous embrace not only the
officials of the railroads and the inter-
ests, but unmistakably T. S. Martin, and
it reaches out to Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson,
now lieutenant governor of this sov-
ereign Commonwealth.

Mr. Martin is about as weak in his
struggles to escape from the coils of that
little word as Mr. Ellyson, and he ap-
pears to be much more deeply entangled.
Both of these gentlemen, it is true, hit
upon the same story to tell. When one
thinks of it, it is the only possible "ex-
planation" to put up.

From the Petersburg Independent.

Representative Jones, who charges
Senator Martin with having dispensed the
"yellow dog" fund of the railroads, should
give the names of the legislators bribed
from the fund. It is not to be believed
that if the story of the bribing be true
the names of those who received the
bribes are unknown.

SITUATION CLEARS IN THE SENATE

Vote on Reciprocity Now
Predicted Next Week.

The Senate yesterday voted down
Senator Bailey's amendment proposing
the Underwood wool bill as it came
from the House as a rider on the Cana-
dian reciprocity bill. There was no
record vote.

Senator Bristow occupied the last
two hours of the Senate session in a
speech defending his amendment to the
Canadian bill reducing the duties on

refined sugar and abolishing the classifi-
cation known as "No. 16, Dutch stand-
ard." Mr. Bristow had not concluded
when, at 5:30 o'clock, he announced
that he was fatigued, and an adjourn-
ment was taken until 11 o'clock to-
day. It is generally conceded now that
a vote will not be reached on the Cana-
dian bill this week, but it is ex-
pected that it will come early next
week, although the cooler weather has
given the opposition new energy.

The Democrats have suddenly developed
confidence that they will be able to pass
the farmers' free list bill by the aid of
insurgent Republican votes. They admit
that the vote will be no confidence in
passing the wool bill, although they ex-
pect to get a vote on both measures by
unanimous consent. The Senate leaders
concede that the vote on the farmers'
free list will be very close, but they
feel certain that even if the bill passes
the Senate it will be vetoed by the Presi-
dent.

GOVERNOR DENEEN CONTRADICTS HINES

Never Received Message from
President Taft.

Gov. Deneen, of Illinois, appeared for
the first time yesterday as a witness
in the Lorimer case. He said that Mr.
Lorimer was the controlling force in
Illinois politics, but he went into his
Senatorial fight to defeat him, if he
could, and secure the re-election of Sen-
ator Hopkins.

He denied emphatically the testimony
of Edward Hines, the president of the
Hines Lumber Company, in regard to
the famous telephone message in which
the names of President Taft and Sen-
ator Aldrich were said to have been men-
tioned. He said Mr. Hines had asked
him if he had received a message from
President Taft to use his influence for
Lorimer, and he replied that he had not.

Mr. Hines then said the message would
come from Senator Aldrich through
George Reynolds, of the Continental Com-
mercial National Bank of Chicago.
"But," said the governor, "Mr. Reynolds
never delivered such a message to me.
I did not tell Mr. Hines that I would
aid in Mr. Lorimer's election, and there
was no mention of any money."

SICK ROOM TOSERVE FOR A COURT ROOM

Sugar Probers Will Hear
John Arbuckle.

When the Hardwick sugar investigat-
ing committee goes to New York next
week a subcommittee will in all proba-
bility be named to visit the bedside of
John Arbuckle, of the firm of Arbuckle
Bros. Mr. Arbuckle reported that he
was too ill to come to Washington. If
the committee finds that he is unable to
appear at the New York custom-house,
where next week's hearings will be held,
a subcommittee will be named to go to
the bedside of Mr. Arbuckle. This was
decided upon at a meeting of the com-
mittee yesterday. According to members
of the committee, Mr. Arbuckle, whose
firm bitterly fought the American Sugar
Refining Company for years, is expected
to disclose a good deal of interesting in-
formation relative to the operations of
the trust. "The testimony at New York
will be sensational," observed a member
of the committee, who, however, refused
to go into details.

Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the At-
torney General in the Roosevelt adminis-
tration, and Frank C. Lowery, general
sales agent of the Federal Sugar Refin-
ing Company, testified before the com-
mittee yesterday. Mr. Purdy was called
as a witness to explain why the Roose-
velt administration failed to prosecute
the sugar trust. Why the Roosevelt
administration did not proceed Mr. Purdy
did not know. The only reason he could
advance was that Attorney General
Bonaparte decided, after inquiry, that
the data submitted by Mr. Erie did not
justify a prosecution. Every effort was
made by Democratic members of the
committee to bring out that some rea-
son not disclosed had dissuaded Mr.
Roosevelt and his Cabinet officer from
proceeding against the American com-
pany.

DAVIS' BODYGUARD KEPT IN OFFICE

Effort to Abolish Senate
Sinecure Is a Failure.

After two hours of acrimonious debate,
in which the bloody shirt was waved
and there were many references to "the
lost cause," the Senate yesterday de-
clined to agree to the dismissal of James
Jones, once bodyguard to Jefferson Davis,
President of the Confederacy, and the
alleged custodian of the secret of the
last resting place of the Confederate
seal.

Several times during the debate Jones
was referred to as a "negro," but he
claims that his father was a Cherokee In-
dian and his mother a creole. He was
brought here many years ago from North
Carolina and has lived with his son at
Deanwood, a suburb of this city, having
rendered no service as a Senate employe
for ten years.

A resolution abolishing his position was
considered yesterday, and Senator Wil-
liams, of Mississippi, moved to retain him.
It was this motion which aroused all the
debate. In the course of it Senator Wil-
liams paid a high tribute to the personal
devotion of Jones to his former master,
Jefferson Davis. This brought Senator
Hayburn to his feet, and the Idaho Sen-
ator declared that he was willing to re-
ward Jones for faithful service to the
Senate, but he was unwilling to continue
him on the pay rolls as a mark of re-
cognition for the "infamous service" ren-
dered to the lost cause. Thereupon Sen-
ator Williams administered a scathing re-
buke to Senator Hayburn, and for a time
the bloody shirt was flaunted before the
Senate. The resolution was finally passed
by a vote of 33 to 17.

The resolution also sought to dispen-
se with the services of four other employes,
a messenger named Gaskins, who had
been appointed by Senator Hale; Benja-
min Durfee, attached to the Finance Com-
mittee, an employe named Freary, who
sits at the card door of the Senate, and
is designated "assistant postmaster," and
Granville W. Mooney, of Ashabua, who
convinced an Ohio politician appointed
by Senator Foraker. After Jones had
been retained, the friends of the other
employes began a fight to keep them on
the rolls. As the resolution passed, it
abolished but two places, the one held by
Senator Burton's constituent, Mr. Mooney,
and the one known to the official
blue book as assistant postmaster of the
Senate. But it was explained in this con-
nection that Senator Burton had been
assured that his constituent should have
a place equally as lucrative as the one
abolished, and the man who has been
drawing a salary as assistant postmaster
of the Senate will have his salary con-
tinued, but he will hereafter be classi-
fied as a messenger.

Senator Lodge and his conferees on the
patronage subcommittee voiced their dis-
gust at the thankless task that had de-
volved on them.

PRINCE OF WALES INVESTITURE DAY

Ceremony Takes Place in His-
toric Carnarvon Castle.

Carnarvon, Wales, July 13.—The quan-
titary ceremony of the investiture of King
George's eldest son as Prince of Wales
took place at Carnarvon Castle to-day.
The weather was considered favorable,
although it was intensely hot. A crowd
of visitors, many of whom were from
Manchester, Liverpool, and adjoining
cities and towns, began pouring in early
this morning, and by 1 o'clock the ar-
rival of the old Welsh capital were
thronged with thousands of people who
were eagerly watching for the first sign
of the royal procession.

At the grand old castle built by Edward
I notable of the principality and local
and London officers assembled to greet
the royal guests.

On the arrival of the Prince of Wales
at Eagle Tower the opening bars of "God
Save the King" were played by a band.
This was followed by a verse of "God
Bless the Prince of Wales," sung in
Welsh by the choir.

King George and Queen Mary arrived
at the castle half an hour after the
Prince of Wales and took their seats